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ABSTRACT

An exploratory study used stimulated recall to elicit a retrospective account from two alternative school students who choreographed a dance to depict their understanding of the relationship between the two central characters in a short story. Their account indicates that in composing their text they: (1) initiated their interpretation by empathizing with the characters; (2) represented the characters' relationship through spatial images and configurations; and (3) used the psychological tool of dance to both represent and influence their thinking about the story. The students' thought and activity were further mediated by the social context of learning, including the communication genres of the classroom, their own interaction, their teachers' intervention, and the stimulated recall interview itself. Their account illustrates the way in which reader, text, and context participate in a complex transaction when readers construct meaning for literature. Contains 38 references. (Author/RS)

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The Reader, the Text, the Context:
An Exploration of a Choreographed Response to Literature

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Running Head: The Reader, The Text, the Context

Abstract

Much current theory about response to literature stresses the reader's active role in constructing meaning, with text, reader, and context affecting the response of individual readers (Beach, 1993). Response to literature, like most classroom interaction, tends to take a linguistic form. In a supportive classroom environment, however, a range of response media have potential for mediating students' transactions with literature. The present exploratory study used stimulated recall to elicit a retrospective account from two alternative school students who choreographed a dance to depict their understanding of the relationship between the two central characters in a short story. Their account indicates that in composing their text they (1) initiated their interpretation by empathizing with the characters, (2) represented the characters' relationship through spatial images and configurations, and (3) used the psychological tool of dance to both represent and influence their thinking about the story. Their thought and activity were further mediated by the social context of learning, including the communication genres of the classroom, their own interaction, their teacher's intervention, and the stimulated recall interview itself. Their account illustrates the way in which reader, text, and context participate in a complex transaction when readers construct meaning for literature.

The Reader, the Text, the Context:
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Q: What kinds of decisions do you have to make in artistic dance?

Jane: What all you can do, what can you work with. It's like you can't work with any props or costumes. All you have to do is work with your body and that is pretty much what dance is except usually when it is a big suite or a ballet they have costume and props. You have to work with yourself. You have to make sure that you know the story line by line, and we also have to be able to work together as a team. If there is more than one person, it does take teamwork because otherwise people are in competition with each other to get the better part and all of that stuff and I've been in that situation before. And we had to talk about what all we could do to symbolize stuff because that's what [our teacher] loves.

This account of the potential of dance for enabling learners to construct and represent meaning comes from an interview with two young women enrolled in an alternative high school for recovering substance abusers. The questions to which they responded were stimulated by a videotape of them as they choreographed a dance to represent their understanding of the

relationship between the two central characters in a short story. Through the planning and practice of their dance, they created a text of their own, a process that involved a reciprocal relationship between their own personal experiences and those of the literary characters, and that changed their understanding of the conflict in the story they had read.

Our framework for accounting for their construction of a meaningful interpretive text is rooted in Peirce's (1931-1935) semiotic theory that postulates a triadic relationship among object, sign, and interpretant (cf. Witte, 1992). Nystrand's (1986, 1989) social-interactive model of writing illustrates the ways in which this triadic relationship is manifested in readers' construction of meaning from written texts. In Nystrand's model

> the meaning of any text is neither (a) found in the writer's intentions, which, according to cognitive models of writing, the writer "translates" into text, nor (b) embodied in the text itself, as proposed in such formalist accounts of exposition as Olson's (1977) doctrine of autonomous text. Rather, texts are said merely to have a potential for meaning, which is realized only in use, for example, when a text is read (even by the writer). This meaning is dynamic, which is to say, it evolves over the course of reading . . .; it is not exactly the same from reader to reader; and it manifests the cultural and ideational assumptions

> readers bring to the text. This is not to say that readers completely determine the meaning of the text; instead, whatever meaning is achieved is a unique configuration and interaction of what both writer and reader bring to the text. . . . (Nystrand, Greene, & Wiemelt, 1993, pp. 298-9)

A semiotic social-interactive perspective therefore views the act of reading as a transaction between reader and text, with both the reader's history and the context of reading informing and influencing the associations the reader makes with the signs of the text. All three of these factors--the reader, the text, the context--are conjoined in the construction of meaning during a literary transaction.

The literary text provides "a set or series of signs interpretable as linguistic symbols" (Rosenblatt, 1978, p. 12). Rosenblatt stresses throughout her major works (1938, 1978) the responsibility a reader has to attending to the deliberate crafting of signs in a literary work. The literary work may not prompt any association at all but is a text that provides a more specific blueprint that readers respond to through what she refers to as an "evocation," which is a coming-to-life of the signs in the text in terms of the reader's personal associations and images.

Rosenblatt (1978) argues that the reader and text come together in a "compenetration": "The reader brings to the text

his past experience and present personality. Under the magnetism of the ordered symbols of the text, he marshals his resources and crystalizes out from the stuff of memory, thought, and feeling a new order, a new experience, which he sees as the poem" (p. 12). Different readers thus make associations with the signs of the text that may vary depending on their personal histories and the ways in which those histories have suggested to them different meanings for given signs. A work such as The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, therefore, is often read quite differently by readers of different races depending on the emotional response they have to the language of the text (Smagorinsky, 1992a, in press a).

The context of reading includes both cultural and social factors. Hull and Rose (1990) argue that students' cultural backgrounds can inform their interpretations of literature in ways that at times seem "unusual, a little off, not on the mark" (p. 287) and therefore illogical to teachers. In addition to the students' cultural backgrounds, the social climate of the classroom can affect students' ways of thinking about literature. Teachers frequently control classroom discourse, for instance, in ways that circumscribe students' ways of approaching literature (Marshall, Smagorinsky, & Smith, in press; Smagorinsky & Fly, 1993).

Our analysis of a choreographed response to literature takes into account the unique classroom environment of the alternative

school and the ways in which the teacher and students valued unconventional means of constructing meaning. Most response to literature in public schools is spoken or written (Applebee, 1993). Yet written or spoken language is but one sign system capable of mediating a reader's response to literature. Beach (1993) identifies a "steadily widening range of response media, including, for example, oral interpretation, role-playing, artwork, rewriting texts, or creating new ones" (p. 6; cf. Smagorinsky, 1991, 1992b; Smagorinsky & Coppock, in press). Providing students with multiple means of response is consistent with the sociocultural perspective on schooling that motivates the work of Nystrand et al. (1993) and Rosenblatt (1938, 1978). Wertsch (1991), who like Nystrand draws heavily on the work of Bakhtin and Vygotsky, has argued that educators should value "the diversity of mediational means available to human beings" (p. 93) and consider a "tool kit approach" (p. 94) to schooling that allows for differences in the ways in which individuals and cultural groups make meaning. "Some tools are more powerful and efficacious for certain activities or spheres of life, and others are more powerful and efficacious for others," argues Wertsch (p. 102). By allowing students to use a "tool kit" he means that instead of focusing on--or "privileging"--one type of cultural tool such as writing as having a special capacity for making meaning, educators should consider a range of media through which students can express themselves, thus allowing more flexibility

in the types of tools students use in classrooms.

Yet simply giving students "tool kits" for constructing meaning is not sufficient, for tools are only effective in environments that value their use. Wertsch (1990; cf. Ackerman, 1993) has argued that in order to understand the role of cultural tools in the construction of meaning, psychologists interested in a sociocultural approach must analyze institutional and cultural factors to account for why particular tools are and are not valued in particular settings. Our analysis of dance as a psychological tool for mediating students' response to literature is thus inextricably linked to the context of our investigation; a "widening range of response media" (Beach, 1993, p. 6) is valuable only when an instructional environment encourages their use as tools for constructing meaning.

Context of the Investigation

The Students

This report focuses on two young women, "Jane" and "Martha." Jane was a sixteen year old white female. Her scholastic standing was normal for her age and she had achieved above average grades in school prior to entering the substance abuse facility. Jane reported that she had been in dance for four years:

> I can do dance easier [than Martha]. . . . [In choreographing the dance] I wrote down some steps like the shasha too, I learned those. See I have never

> taken ballet, but my stepmother had and she would teach me things, and my jazz teacher, because there was only two people in her class and she would teach me this special stuff. It was real fun. It is fun to mix all of the little dances together and have like your own little brand of dance because you have modern jazz and tap and ballet and all of this stuff just thrown in.

Martha, a fifteen year old Native American, was academically at the appropriate grade level, having received average grades in her schooling prior to enrollment in the treatment center. She had begun dancing formally when she had made friends with Jane at the facility. Prior to arriving she had danced "two step and cotton eyed joe country dance, things like that." Martha did not consider herself to be a dancer: "See I am not really much of a dancer. I am more of a writer than a dancer. [When we were dancing] most of the time I just followed [Jane]."

The Facility

The research took place in a residential drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility that provided both therapy for recovery and public school educational classes. The students had committed themselves (sometimes reluctantly) to therapeutic, community-based treatment for six to eighteen months. Because of federal and state laws related to confidentiality, no information that links data, location, and specific identities of individuals may be described or suggested; the names of the students focused

on in this report are pseudonyms.

A general description of the facility is possible, however. The setting for the research was an important factor in the students' recognition of artistic texts as legitimate social and intellectual expressions. The students lived at the facility, which was located in an isolated, rural community. The students could not leave the facility without supervision. They had no locks on their doors and were in continual therapy together. Students were responsible for all aspects of daily maintenance and therefore cooked for each other and cleaned up after one another. To aid recovery students needed to have a great deal of trust in one another and to support each other emotionally. Hugging, walking arm-in-arm, and otherwise displaying physical concern and support were common, regardless of gender; sexual contact, however, called for expulsion. Students could only be accepted into the program by a vote of the other residents following a trial period.

Instructional Context

Teacher's characteristics. The teacher of the classroom analyzed in this report had taught for a total of fifteen years in public secondary schools, interrupted by a seven year hiatus to manage a family-owned piano and organ business which he continued to manage when he resumed teaching. The teacher was a published poet and had been writing poetry for thirty years. Though not a formal performer of arts or music himself, his

family of origin had been extensively involved in the arts: His mother had been a painter and ceramic artist, his sister had trained as a concert pianist, and his brother had been a professional dancer and choreographer.

The teacher's graduate education had brought him into contact with the work of Howard Gardner (1983), whose theory of multiple intelligences stresses the potential for expression through spatial, musical, bodily/kinesthetic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal intelligences in addition to the mathematical/logical and linguistic intelligences typically assessed in schools. Gardner's theory had helped the teacher account for his own experiences with creativity.

Communication genres. The facility employed only two teachers, each of whom taught a variety of subjects, enabling their instruction to cross disciplines easily. The teacher was obligated to cover certain amounts of material in each discipline but had unusual flexibility in the ways in which he could teach the subject matter. By the end of the second month of the year--the time of the data collection--the students were familiar with an environment that validated a variety of communication genres, a term we use to describe a broadened version of what Bakhtin (1986) calls "speech genres."

Speech genres describe an appropriate grammar and terminology, and also "specify regular sequencing of types of action, of the functional constituents of an overall activity

[such as] the question-answer-evaluation dialogue of classrooms" (Lemke, 1988, p. 82). The ability to adapt to the linguistic conventions predominating particular contexts affects one's success in those contexts, maintains Wertsch (1991): "socialization involves mastering the rules for using particular speech genres in particular sociocultural settings" (p. 130). In the context of the present discussion the concept of genre refers to the distinctive characteristics of communication in particular environments, regardless of the medium. Thus the term communication genre would more appropriately describe the conventions governing appropriate expression when students use a "tool kit" of mediational means (Wertsch, 1991). In Jane and Martha's class, students were encouraged to participate through a variety of communication genres as they constructed meaning in and across the various disciplines.

Prior instruction. Prior to the data collection students had a series of experiences with artistic response to literature similar to that studied through the stimulated recall interviews. In each case they were asked to create a product of their choice to represent their understanding of or response to a given text; students were given the option of working alone or with peers. The students responded to two stories and two slide projections of paintings prior to the data collection. The teacher's goal with this sequence of instruction was for the students to be able to read, visualize, and respond to stories independent of teacher

direction, though quite possibly through collaboration with other students.

Method

Data Collection

General procedure. The research employed "stimulated recall," a method originally developed by Bloom (1954; cf. Rose, 1984, DiPardo, in press) to study students' thought processes during classroom discussions and lectures. Bloom filmed students during discussions and lectures and immediately used the film as a stimulus for a retrospective account describing thought processes during the class period. He developed the method to identify thought process and levels of attention without interrupting the classes or processes themselves.

In a stimulated recall interview the researcher should be considered as a co-constructor of the data rather than as a neutral factor. "Neutral" behavior in interviews is at best an illusion (Rosenthal, 1966; cf. Smagorinsky, in press b). Researchers using various methodologies are accustomed to question the extent to which their presence "contaminates" the data. Yet in interviews the data are socially constructed; they are never "pure" to begin with. In a stimulated recall interview the researcher prompts the participant's reflection in areas that are within grasp yet might not otherwise be reached. Even when the researcher attempts to avoid cueing particular responses, the prompts and questions help to shape the substance of the verbal

text provided by the participant.

The methodology complicates the data analysis in a crucial way. Most stimulated recall studies (i.e., Bloom, 1954; Rose, 1984) have attempted to reconstruct thought processes with the assumption that the account of process yielded in the interview represents a reasonably accurate report of a prior pattern of thought. Two factors, however, make it unlikely that the account is a precise rendering of a prior thought process. In the research we are presently reporting, the interview introduced a new voice in Jane and Martha's consideration of their dance that had not affected their thinking during their planning of the choreography. The researcher's questions likely mediated their perspective on the choreographed text they had previously created. The interview, therefore, could have caused them to interpret their text in ways not possible in their prior considerations of the story and of the dance through which they interpreted it.

The second issue is that the interviewer's questions could well have helped produce a new text for Jane and Martha. In other words, their original production of the dance may have had a particular meaning to them that the dialogue of the interview mediated into a new understanding. We are less confident, then, that the interview produced an accurate record of prior thought processes than that it generated further development of their interpretation of their own choreographed text and the story that

had inspired it.

Procedures for this Study

Videotaping procedures. The data were collected on two consecutive days at the end of the second month of the school year. On the first day the classroom was set up in its normal arrangement, which seated students at a loose collection of small tables each accommodating 4-5 chairs, plus additional chairs and a couch. In two adjacent corners of the room, video cameras were angled at forty-five degrees so that every point in the room was filmed by either or both cameras.

Students were given individual photocopies of a short story, William Carlos Williams' "The Use of Force." The story concerns a doctor who narrates an account of a house call he makes during a diphtheria epidemic. The doctor must extract a throat culture from a young girl who has displayed symptoms of the illness. The girl battles him savagely and hysterically to prevent him from examining her throat, and her parents try to help the doctor by holding her down and shaming her into complying. During the course of the struggle the doctor develops contempt for the parents and passion towards the girl. Against his rational judgment, the doctor becomes lost in "a blind fury" to attack and subdue the girl. In "a final unreasoning assault" he overpowers her and discovers her "secret" of "tonsils covered with membrane." The story ends with a final act of fury in which the girl attacks the doctor "while tears of defeat blinded her eyes."

The teacher wrote instructions on the chalk board for the students to read the story and then, either alone or in a group of their choice of any size up to five, fashion some product or text in response to the story. The room had been stocked with a variety of media through which the students could express themselves: conventional paper and pens for writing, tinker toys, paints and other art supplies, a versatile keyboard synthesizer, a simpler keyboard instrument, and a computer with a graphics program. In addition, some students went to their rooms and got guitars, cassette music tapes, masks, and other resources to supplement what had been provided for them.

The students had a total of one hour in which to read the story, decide how and with whom they would respond to the story, and produce their texts. The video cameras filmed the entire hour, including the reading of the story.

Stimulated recall interview. This report focuses on Jane and Martha's choreographed response to the story. Jane and Martha sat with the researcher in front of a large television screen to view the videotape of their reading and choreography of the dance. As the videotape played, a portable audiocassette tape recorder recorded the interview between researcher and students. The researcher's questions were not preplanned but were stimulated by the activity on the videotape. The researcher's role, therefore, was to use the videotape to pose open-ended questions requesting retrospection about the thought

processes behind particular behaviors. Examples of the questions and prompts of the interviewer appear throughout the transcripts reported in the results section of this report.

Unit of analysis

The data base for the research was the transcript of the interview in which the dancers talked about the processes they had gone through in reading the story, determining their medium of response, discussing their response to the story, and planning and practicing their dance, processes that were recursive. We have not included an analysis of the dance itself for two reasons. The first reason concerns the way in which the research was situated within the structure of life at the treatment facility. As part of their rehabilitation, the students' lives were heavily scheduled. They had to attend therapy sessions, prepare meals, and participate in work duty to maintain the facility. The research was designed to be as unobtrusive and respectful of the students and their rehabilitation as possible, and the research was conducted so as not to upset the priorities of the program. We therefore did not "design" a study at the facility so much as capture an instructional episode that took place within the confines of the schedule. The time allotted for the activity (one hour) allowed for a reading and discussion of the story, and then the planning and practice of a dance, rather than the development of a polished, analyzable performance. Jane and Martha therefore did not arrive at a fully finished product.

The analysis thus centers on a stimulated, retrospective account of their thoughts as they planned a dance that they would perform at a later time. Our focus was on the process of response, rather than on making judgments about the quality of the finished dance.

A second reason for not analyzing the dance itself is that we were not viewing the dance in terms of its artistic quality but instead investigating dance as semiotic activity mediating students' response to literature. In our view, then, the actual quality of the dance as judged by a dance expert--a subjective judgment that would no doubt vary depending on the criteria applied--was less important than the dancers' account of the processes involved.

Results

Our semiotic perspective focuses on the ways in which readers attribute meaning to the signs of the text, with their own personal and cultural histories informing their process of meaning-making and the social environment of reading affecting the medium and shape of their response. The stimulated recall account provided by Jane and Martha illustrates the process of meaning-construction they engaged in when, in the supportive context of the alternative school classroom, they used the cultural tool of dance to mediate their understanding of a short story assigned by their teacher.

In choreographing their dance Jane and Martha engaged in

three key processes. First of all, they initiated their response to the story by empathizing with the literary characters. Second, they employed both spatial and bodily/kinesthetic intelligences to (a) visualize appropriate images to inspire their portrayal of the characters and (b) represent the relationship between the characters through their positioning relative to one another. Third, in engaging in these processes they produced a composition that served a dialectic function: their thinking about the signs of the literary text both shaped and was shaped by the process of choreographing and performing their dance. Furthermore, their choreographed text was likely mediated by the social context of learning, including the communication genres valued in the classroom, their interaction during the production of the dance, the intervention of their teacher, and the process of participating in the stimulated recall interview itself. Their choice of the medium of dance to interpret the story reflected Jane's personal history of using dance to express emotion and Jane and Martha's shared history of friendship, therapy, and personal exploration; and it reflected the breadth of the communication genres sanctioned in their classroom at the treatment center.

The following sections illustrate each process with excerpts from the interview.

Empathizing with Characters

Jane and Martha chose to represent their understanding of

the story through the vehicle of dance in large part because of its potential for emotional expression. Jane had originally wanted to perform a play to depict their understanding of the story but then changed the medium to dance: "In the dance you can show more emotion than you can in a play. I dance all the time. That is how I show emotion. . . . Ballet is kind of a sad dance for me but yesterday it was like different. It gave me enjoyment, it gave me a lot of self esteem."

The potential for emotional expression revealed itself through Jane and Martha's empathic connections to the literary characters. Martha said that she identified strongly with the experience of the girl in the story because she shared the character's reluctance to open up to other people. Like the girl in the story, she felt "scared": "I felt like the little girl because we live in two different worlds. . . . I felt like the little girl because she was always trying to hide from the doctor and I was like hiding myself from the doctor." Martha's feeling that she needed to hide from the doctor stemmed from experiences parallel to those of the girl in the story:

> Martha: When I was hiding from [Jane in the dance] she was the doctor and I was the daughter, the little girl, and it was just like me. I hate people trying to find out who I am so I was basically hiding the way I always hide but I was hiding to be somebody else. I felt like I was hiding in the little girl, but it was me that was

hiding, because I do that all the time. I hide from everybody.

Q: Did you feel for the character then?

Martha: Oh yeah, I felt for the character. When I was dancing I was thinking about what I would do. I hated what the doctor did to her. I wanted to kill him. . . . My feelings for the kid started when I was reading the story because there have been many times when I have had some problems. I'm like I'm okay, get away. In a way I kind of knew how this girl was feeling whenever the doctor was trying to get into her mouth. I am like that with dentists. I hate dentists. I won't let them get into my mouth. I'm afraid they're going to pull out my teeth. It scares me. I try to keep my mouth shut too. I put myself in her position through the whole story knowing she was scared and very insecure because she knows she is going to die. She knows through the whole story she's going to die. She doesn't want her parents to know about it.

Martha's personal connection enabled her to understand the character and informed her portrayal of the girl in the dance. Her remarks reveal that through her empathy for the sick girl, she drew on deeply personal knowledge of the sort of conflict experienced by the character and therefore infused her portrayal with meaning. Her account of her process illustrates the

"interinanimation" that Rosenblatt (1978) finds in literary transactions, where the signs of a text prompt associations with the reader, who in turn constructs meaning for the signs. Her own interpretive text--the dance--then became a construction of her own in response to the signs offered by the literary text.

Similarly, Jane's sense of connection to the doctor enabled her to perform his role:

> I was sitting there trying to figure out who [Martha] is and I do that in everyday life. Like I can look in somebody's face and figure out what is going on. I mean I can't read minds, but I can look in someone's face and I can read expressions real well and attitudes real well. I can tell what issues they are probably dealing with and how they feel about it. And it is like I was trying to figure her out through the whole dance. And that is why the doctor was a great role for me, even though I do hide from people too. I think the doctor was a better role for me.

Jane's disposition to read people's feelings enabled her to play the role of the doctor through her understanding of the feelings of both characters. Like the doctor, she attempted to "read" the girl's feelings in order to proceed with her diagnosis. With Martha embodying the girl, Jane needed to see into both the character as she understood her from the literary text, and the character as personified by her friend in the

dance.

Jane and Martha's emotional response to the characters illustrates the ways in which readers' personal characteristics and histories enable them to construct meaning for the signs of the text. The medium of dance provided them a forum for exploring and acting out their emotions through the characters they portrayed, and was enacted in a classroom environment that sanctioned both their empathic response to the story and their use of the choreographed medium through which to interpret it.

Representing Meaning through Kinesthetic and Spatial Relations

Jane and Martha represented their interpretation of the relationship between the characters through positioning, movement, and expression as they choreographed and performed their dance, illustrating Hanna's (1987) view of dance as semiotic activity. In so doing they drew on both spatial and bodily/kinesthetic intelligences to express their interpretation. In discussing the quality and importance of spatial intelligence, Gardner (1983) identifies two properties that are relevant to the discussion of dance as a medium for representing meaning and shaping understanding: spatial intelligence involves (1) "the capacity to conjure up mental imagery and then to transform that imagery," resulting in the "metaphoric ability to discern similarities across diverse domains" (p. 176); and (2) the "more abstract and elusive" capacity to produce the "feelings of tension, balance, and composition [that] contribute to the power

of a display, occupying the attention of artists and viewers of the arts" (p. 176). Dancers create the appropriate facets of composition through the spatial relations involved in choreography.

Spatial intelligence is often expressed in conjunction with what Gardner (1983) calls bodily/kinesthetic intelligence, which involves "the ability to use one's body in highly differentiated and skilled ways, for expressive as well as goal-directed purposes" (p. 206). In describing bodily/kinesthetic intelligence, Gardner challenges the Cartesian dichotomy between mind and body and its assumption that "what we do with our bodies is somehow less privileged, less special, than those problem-solving routines carried out chiefly through the use of language, logic, or some other relatively abstract symbolic system" (p. 208). In semiotic fashion, then, he argues that different symbol systems have equal potential for constructing and communicating meaning (cf. Hanna, 1987; Smagorinsky & Coppock, in press; Wertsch, 1991; Witte, 1992).

The following sections describe how Jane and Martha's dance involved the use of both spatial and bodily/kinesthetic intelligences in two areas: (1) visualizing images to inspire their performance and (2) representing characters through physical symbolization.

Visualizing images. Both Jane and Martha relied on the creation of mental images to help interpret and project their

characters. Martha had difficulty performing some of the leaps required in the production and Jane told her to "picture a pond that you're trying to jump over and she did." Jane further reported that she typically conjured up a mental image of an animal to help her interpret characters in dance:

> Jane: In dance you talk with your body, not your mouth. You don't have to be anybody. It is kind of like a swan, you just aren't even anybody.
>
> Q: Well, what did you feel like when you were doing this dance? Did you feel like the character or did you feel like a swan?
>
> Jane: Like a swan.
>
> Q: Is that the animal that you always think about when you dance?
>
> Jane: Ballet. When it is modern jazz, I feel like a cheetah.

Jane returned to the image of the swan on several occasions during the interview. She appeared to summon the image both to help herself perform and to strengthen her self-esteem. "I did feel like a swan because I could do those leaps and stuff and that makes you feel real graceful and the swans are real graceful. It made me feel pretty when I dance, so I still felt like a swan, but I felt the [doctor's] emotions too." Jane and Martha's ability to visualize images, then, was critical to their ability to envision the form their dance would take and enhance

their ability to perform it.

Representing characters through physical symbolization. In drawing parallels between the capacities to communicate through bodily/kinesthetic movement and other forms of intelligence, Gardner (1983) maintains that "mastery of such symbolic functions as representation (denoting an entity, like a person or an object) and expression (communicating a mood, like gaiety or tragedy) provides individuals with the option of mobilizing bodily capacities in order to communicate diverse messages" (p. 221). Planning and performing their dance required Jane and Martha to draw on related sets of abilities to represent their response to the characters.

Jane and Martha needed to depict the relationship between the characters through nonverbal movement. One key challenge they faced was how to represent the relationship between the characters spatially. Jane reported that "It was hard" to determine how they should do this. Finally they arrived at a solution: "When the doctor is trying to get her around to his way of thinking, we figuratively did it by going around in circles opposite each other," recounted Jane. The idea of placing the characters in diametrical opposition and circling one another represented both the doctor's attempt to persuade and the girl's effort to evade.

Later in the dance the roles were reversed:

Martha: The way that we set the dance up, we were kind

of going in circles and she was chasing me or I was chasing her, but the way we set it up she was chasing me. I was getting real scared, kind of had up my own little wall.

Q: You talked about the dancers being opposite to each other in your dance. What part of the story were you showing when the girl was chasing the doctor? Do you remember when that was?

Jane: When she was enraged, she was trying to get back at me.

Martha: That was the second time after we went down and came up again.

Towards the end of the dance Jane and Martha were faced with a different sort of spatial problem. According to Jane,

We did another dance at the very end and we were practicing on it and like she's sheltered like the little girl is hidden. She won't let anybody find out what her secret is and that's what she is doing. She is hiding and the doctor is trying to follow in her footsteps to try to figure out what is going on. And at the very end when it says that she did have [diphtheria], in the dance we made her die. She just fell and the doctor picked her up and carried her. Because like we were going to have the doctor die with her because it was like the third patient he had died

> and he was dying inside, but [our teacher] didn't really like that. And after we started thinking you know how he gets underneath the skin real hard, it is like we started thinking about it too and he doesn't really die. He tries to help her and stuff. We went further than the story went.

Here Jane and Martha attempted to represent the figurative death of the character by physically having her die. After their teacher's intervention they constructed another figurative representation of the story's ending, as described by Jane:

> That is when they finally figured it out. It is like at the very end they walked together. It's like they walk two steps and when you do a little pause, the doctor shelters her and just looks at her because he's died with her. His whole life has just gone down the drain because it's another kid, he feels it's all his fault this time. And that is how I really felt when I was doing the dance.

Their representation of the story's denouement is quite different from the literal action of the story, where the girl attacks the doctor in a rage. Jane and Martha chose to represent the feelings of the doctor in their dance, however, and therefore focused on his sense of loss. Their depiction of the relationship between doctor and patient involves the creation of an alternative text world based on their shared understanding of

the emotional state of the doctor, one that involves a recreation of the literal action of the original text in order to represent their view of the emotional story line they developed through their infusion of the signs of the text with personal meaning.

Dialectic Function of Dance

Our analysis thus far has centered on the extent to which Jane and Martha used the medium of dance to develop a representation of the characters and their relationship, and to reflect on the process of their transaction with the literary text in order to come to a better understanding of the story and of their own experiences that informed their response to it. The choreographed text itself was shaped by their thinking about the story. Prior to their engagement in the planning of the dance, they had not known what their production would look like. Jane, in fact, had originally planned to dramatize the story's action rather than choreograph it:

Q: When you thought you were going to do a play as you were reading the story, did you think about what that play would look like?

Jane: No.

Q: So while you were doing it, while you were reading, you had the idea of a play, but you weren't thinking here is what this character will do?

Jane: I was thinking that we'd get up there and do whatever. I wasn't thinking about making any lines.

Their thinking about the story, therefore, helped them envision the form of the dance through which they depicted the relationship between the two central characters.

Yet the interview also revealed that their thinking was shaped by the process of choreographing the dance. As we related in the previous section, Jane and Martha tried several different endings to their interpretive dance. Through the teacher's intervention, they rejected one as not sufficient in accounting for the characters' state of mind; through the process of reconsidering how to choreograph the final scene they came to a more fully developed interpretation of the characters and their relationship. Their understanding of the story thus changed through their process of choreographing the dance.

Jane reported that she also experienced a change in her understanding of the doctor's perspective through her portrayal of him. When asked if she had learned anything new in the process of creating the dance, Jane replied,

> Jane: I finally figured out what it is like to be in that position of the doctor. That is why I didn't hate the doctor so much because I knew how he felt and I also knew how the little kid felt and I felt sorry for the kid.
>
> Q: Are those things you learned while doing the dance?
>
> Jane: How the doctor felt. I knew his feelings, but knowing it and feeling it is totally different things.

> [I learned] about myself, that I can feel their feelings. I see how they feel.

In addition to experiencing the rational change in thought characteristic of semiotic mediation, Jane reveals that she went through an emotional change as a result of her portrayal of the doctor.

The transforming effects of planning and performing the dance reveal a potential similar to that which some have ascribed to writing. In describing the shortcomings of conventional writing instruction, Applebee (1981) argues that writing only for the purpose of transmitting information does not enable students to employ

> writing as a tool for exploring a subject. . . . [W]riting can be a powerful process for discovering meaning rather than just transcribing an idea that is in some sense waiting fully developed in the writer's mind. Our language provides a whole panoply of devices that not only convey our meaning to others, but help us develop the meaning for ourselves. . . . [W]e tend to overlook the extent to which these devices help us generate new ideas "at the point of utterance." (p. 100)

Applebee writes in the tradition of Vygotsky (1978, 1986), who stressed the role of speech as a psychological tool in mediating thought and activity. Viewed from this perspective, speech and

writing serve reciprocal functions: to represent a person's thoughts and to develop those thoughts as well.

Jane and Martha's remarks reveal that the choreography and performance of their dance served the same dual purpose for them. The dance represented their understanding of the story and at the same time deepened their understanding of the characters they portrayed, which in turn enabled them to produce a more insightful interpretation. The dance thus served as a psychological tool to mediate their thought and activity, exhibiting the same properties typically attributed exclusively to writing and other uses of language in promoting cognitive growth.

Enciso (1992) reports that in her research with young readers' evocations of stories, "the readers who were most involved in the stories they read were also more able to describe and discuss the events and implications of the story in greater depth and detail" (p. 99). The experience of Jane and Martha suggests that a reciprocal process can also take place: that a reader's exploration of events and implications of a story may cause greater involvement in the reading transaction.

Mediating Function of the Social Context of Learning

In the previous section we discussed the manner in which the psychological tool of dance mediated Jane and Martha's transaction with the literary text. Through the dance they also created a new interpretive text, that being the choreographed

text in which they developed a new story line to depict the emotional state of the doctor.

We see the creation of this interpretive text as being facilitated by the social context of the classroom, and further by the social context of the stimulated recall interview. As we argued previously, the social context of the classroom included a teacher who was predisposed to appreciate the arts and their potential for mediating thought and activity. Through the teacher's initiative the students had a wide range of communication genres available to them, thus enabling Jane and Martha to select a medium that was culturally appropriate to their personal and collective histories.

In addition to the broad social context of the classroom, Jane and Martha's choreographed interpretation was mediated by their interaction with one another and by the brief intervention of their teacher. As the transcripts reported thus far reveal, Jane and Martha discussed and explored a number of possible ways to interpret the story. Their collaboration involved a mutual construction of the story's meaning and a discussion of how to represent that meaning. Although Jane played a leading role in developing the choreography due to her greater experience and expertise in dance, their process of interpreting the story was more collaborative, with each student's personal experiences providing the basis for the portrayal of the two characters.

Their teacher's intervention contributed an additional voice

to their consideration of how to represent the relationship between the girl and the doctor. As noted, Jane and Martha generated one possible ending to the story but when they suggested it to their teacher he raised a question which caused them to reconsider their interpretation. The role of the teacher in directing the students' thinking thus served as an additional mediating factor in the development of the interpretive text.

Finally, as we discussed in the section on research method, the stimulated recall interview itself could have caused a further development of the interpretation of the story. The interview took place the day after the choreography of the dance, within the two day range of data collection recommended by Bloom (1954) and Greene and Higgind (in press). The period between the choreography and the interview undoubtedly involved some reconsideration of both the story and the dance, and the interview could well have provided the scaffolding for ordering that new interpretation (cf. Swanson-Owens & Newell, in press). We see, then, a series of mediating factors that aided Jane and Martha in the development of their interpretive text, a process that no doubt continued beyond the confines of the data collection.

Discussion

Our analysis of Jane and Martha's literary transaction looks at the dynamic interplay of reader, text, and context in the construction of meaning. We see the study not as offering

"proof" of the validity of reader-response theory, but as illustrating the processes involved when reading is viewed as a semiotic activity. In literary response the text provides the blueprint for readers to use to draw on their own personal and cultural histories in the construction of meaning through text forms encouraged by the particular communication genres available within a given setting.

The study illustrates McGinley and Tierney's (1989) contention that "students' self-directed engagements in reading and writing to learn" (p. 245) are critical to learning. They argue that "the ability to direct dynamically one's own reading and writing engagements in order to learn is central to conducting [a critical examination of a topic] by virtue of the diverse, situationally appropriate combinations and perspectives that self-direction permits" (p. 250). Our own investigation points to the potential for engagement and learning when students direct not only their means of writing engagement but their medium of interpretation. Many theorists have maintained that "Writing represents a unique mode of learning--not merely valuable, not merely special, but unique" (Emig, 1983, p. 123). The research we report supports the notion that other forms of response have similar potential for promoting learning to that generally ascribed exclusively to writing.

We make these points keeping in mind the unique learning environment of the substance abuse treatment center. Jane and

Martha's milieu included the approval of a range of communication genres, the teacher's background in the arts, the teacher's educational experiences, an emphasis on introspection in their therapy, Jane's experience with dance, and other factors that contributed to the acceptance of choreography as a legitimate means of mediating a response to literature. We see Jane and Martha's response to the literary work as necessarily tied to the context of their production. The "tool kit" of response media available to them was institutionally valued in ways that by most accounts (i.e., Goodlad, 1984) are not appreciated in most educational settings.

We would be mistaken, then, to use this research to suggest the broadening of response media in mainstream schools unless such a change is part of a larger rethinking of the communication genres valued and available in classrooms. The use of dance (and other artistic means of response) in the case we have reported is embedded in a larger set of values that focuses on the students' construction of meaning rather than the particular forms that meaning construction may take. Ackerman (1993) has criticized proponents of "writing to learn" activites for crediting great changes in student performance to specific instructional methods without considering that "classroom change on the order implied . . . happens in the midst of a multidimensional restructuring" in assumptions, philosophy, theory, authority, sequencing, and administrative support (p. 345). The experience of Jane and

Martha suggests that in a social context that supports the construction of personally meaningful texts, students can draw on a variety of personal understandings to build meaningful interpretations of literature. In order for them to develop their understandings, however, the tools they use must be valued in the instructional setting.

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